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Sardinella humeralis (Valenciennes). **Fundulus similis* (Baird and Girard). **F. grandis* Baird and Girard. **Cyprinodon variegatus* Lacepede. **C. mydrus* Goode and Bean. *Tylosurus notatus* (Poey). *T. marinus* (Walbaum). **Menidia peninsulae* (Goode and Bean). *Eudulus subligarius* (Cope). **Orthopristis chrysopterus* (L.). **Lagodon rhomboides* (L.). **Leiostomus xanthurus* Lacepede. *Eucinostomus gula* (Cuvier). *E. harengulus* Goode and Bean. *Leptecheneis neucrates* (L.). Three small ones, one from large hammer-head (*Sphyrna zygaena*) and two from tarpon (*Tarpon atlanticus*). *Mapo soporator* (Valenciennes). *Gobiosoma bosci* (Lacepede).

Pseudacris nigritus (Le Conte). Brickell's Hammock and Nursa Isle. *Hyla squirella* Bosc. Snapper Creek Hammock near Cocoanut Grove. *Sphaerodactylus notatus* Baird. Brickell's Hammock. *Sceloporus undulatus* (Latreille.) Boca Raton.

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AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FROM THE PECOS VALLEY.

While collecting fishes in the Pecos Valley, near Roswell, New Mexico, last April, several specimens of amphibians and reptiles representing four species were taken. The records are given below:

1. *Acris gryllus crepitans* (Baird). Western Cricket Frog. Common in swampy situations along the North Spring, South Spring and Berrendo rivers, near Roswell, and near Sulphur Spring, Pecos Hills, 18 miles east of Roswell.

2. *Rana pipiens* Sherber—Leopard Frog. A few were taken near the head of North Spring river, two and one-half miles northwest of Roswell. This frog was very abundant, however, near Sulphur Spring in the Pecos Hills.

3. *Thamnophis sauritus proxima* (Say). Western Ribbon Snake. One specimen, 500 mm. in length was obtained on April 3, 1916, near the head of North Spring river.

4. *Chrysemys bellii* (Gray). Bell's Painted Turtle. Two specimens were caught in a drag seine at the head of North Spring river. Several other turtles, evidently belonging to this species, were seen in the lake-like enlargement of North Spring river, near Roswell.

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THE BREEDING HABITS OF *AMBYSTOMA OPACUM* (GRAVENHORST).

The first account of the breeding habits of the marbled salamander is a letter from the Rev. Charles Mann to S. F. Baird, in which he states that at Gloucester Court, House, Va., they are found with eggs in the "beds of small ponds in the woods," from the summer to December, in which month he found one in a nest with 108 eggs. Apparently some of the eggs were broken, as he speaks of newly hatched young. This letter appears in the Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1854, pp. 294-5.

In 1886, in the first Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, Col. Nicholas Pike gives an account of the breeding habits on Long Island. He accuses Mann of misidentification, (Mann's specimens are still in the U. S. N. M. and are *opacum*), and claims that *A. opacum* breeds in the spring, laying eggs in the water as does *A. maculatum*. He got larvae $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long in March. A mass of eggs hatched 15 days after taking, and transformed about July 29, at a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. He also got some May larvae $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

In the light of the many following observations, all of which support Mann, there is little doubt but that Pike was in some error. The May larvae were